

## HAYLAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (RMS)

### Guidance Documents for MLRA 130 – Blue Ridge and MLRA 136 – Southern Piedmont

There is extensive acreage of hayland in these two MLRA's associated with beef and dairy production. Soil types are primarily well drained with a potential for excessive erosion rates if not properly protected. Typical hayland would be on soils with an unacceptable erosion hazard if cropped with clean tilled annual crops. Also, these soils frequently have a limited available water holding capacity and low natural fertility.

The two RMS's in this option differ in that the first RMS is managed for hay production using conventional cultural practices while the second RMS is used for an animal waste disposal area.

The representative resource considerations for these soils and production of forage crops are:

- Streambank and critical area erosion
- pH and low natural fertility
- Surface water contamination from improper application of animal waste, pesticides, sediment, and turbidity.
- Limited aquatic habitat suitability
- Lack of timely forage because of cool and warm season plant adaptability.
- Inadequate food and cover for wildlife.

PRACTICES			
OPTION I		OPTION II	
342	Critical Area Planting	342	Critical Area Planting
382	Fencing	382	Fencing
472	Use Exclusion	472	Use Exclusion
512	Pasture and Hay Planting	512	Pasture and Hay Planting
645	Wildlife Upland Habitat Management	633	Waste Utilization
590	Nutrient Management	645	Wildlife Upland Habitat Management
595	Pest Management	590	Nutrient Management
		595	Pest Management

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**Guidance Documents for MLRA 133-A Southern Coastal Plain,  
 MLRA 137 Carolina-Georgia Sandhills, MLRA 153-A Atlantic Coast Flatwoods; MLRA 153-B Tidewater**

### Subclass “e” and “s”

There is limited acreage of hayland in these MLRA's. Soil types vary from very excessively drained to poorly drained. The area is characterized by a shallow depth to the water table that is frequently within the rooting zone for parts of the growing season. Typical hayland would be on soils that have too little or excessive internal drainage or a limited available water holding capacity for forage and low natural fertility.

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- Streambank and critical area erosion
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